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| EXAMINER |
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SARPONG, AKWASI

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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. 10/676,392 | Applicant(s) BENEDICTO ET AL. | |
| | Examiner AKWASI M. SARPONG | Art Unit 2625 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 October 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ✓ | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings are objected to because they are without labels. Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement-drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the examiner does not accept the changes, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3-25, 27-28, 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuan (2004/0233482) in view of Segawa (5818612).

Claim 1, Kuan discloses a method for scanning media (Fig. 6), the method comprising

preview scanning a platen (Fig. 3 shows that El. 25 is placed on the platen) using a dedicated preview image light (Fig. 3 El. 28, Paragraph 002)

pre-processing image data obtained through the preview scanning of the platen to automatically determine settings to apply during a subsequent final scan (Paragraph 0035 Lines 13-16-Thus the user indicates a desired portion of the scanned image which is scanned at a higher resolution therefore there has been pre-processed that has taking place).

final scanning the media at a relatively high resolution using a both the first and the second light which output a high-resolution image (**high quality scan**) (Section 0037-Thus the document is secondly or finally scanned by both lights which eventually produce a higher quality image).

(Kuan discloses a single image sensor (Fig. 8 El. 28) with two lights (Fig. 8 Elements 24 and 26))

Kuan does not disclose two different image sensors which one can be a dedicated preview sensor and are separate from each other.

Segawa discloses a scanner which comprises of two different image sensors which are of different resolution and are also separate of each other used for pre and final scanning purposes. **(Col. 3 lines 39-52- thus image sensor 43 and 15 are separate)**. Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's single sensor to include Segawa's double sensor which is of different resolution so that the single burden of Kuan's sensor can be shared among the two sensors as taught by segawa.

Claim 3, Kuan (Sect. 0029, Fig. 5 Element 26) in view of Segawa discloses wherein the platen using a dedicated preview image sensor is fixed within a scanning unit of an imaging device.

Claim 4, Kuan (Sect. 0035 Lines 1-4, Fig. 4) in view of Segawa (Col. 3 Lines 62-67) discloses wherein scanning a platen comprises capturing an image of the entire media using the dedicated preview image sensor instantaneously.

Claim 5, "wherein pre-processing comprises at least one of performing automatic copy type detection, automatic document size detection, automatic skew detection, zoning analysis, background/foreground determination, document classification, template matching, and an ink requirement estimate" reads on kuan's zone analysis by indicating a region desired to the user. (Sect. 0035, Lines 13-16).

Claim 6, Cancelled

Claim 7,Kuan (Sect. 0035 Lines 13-16) in view of Segawa discloses wherein final scanning comprises scanning the media using at least one setting that was determined through the pre-processing. (Kuan teaches that region of the document that is desired based on the preview result can be indicated and therefore means that he analyzing that zone or region.)

Claim 8-16, Cancelled

Claim 17, Kuan discloses a scanning unit (Fig. 8 Element 50) for use in an imaging device, comprising:

a dedicated preview scanning module comprising a first image light having a first resolution (Sect. 0035 Lines 7-17, Fig. 3 El. 24-thus the second light is used during the first or preview scan which scans the image at a lower resolution).

a final scanning module (Sect. 0035, Lines 15-23, Fig. 3 Element 23) comprising a second image light (Fig. 8 Element 24 and 26) having a second resolution that is higher than the first resolution (Paragraph 0037 Lines 6-15-Hence the image is scanned at a higher resolution with both light) and

an image processor (**Controller 30**) that is configured to perform a preview scan using the dedicated preview scanning module to pre-process image data collected by the dedicated preview scanning module during the preview scan, (Section 0035, Fig. 3

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El. 30-Thus the controller causes the second light to scan first and the controller causes the scanner the indicated region desired by the user and therefore pre-process the image data during the preview scan) to determine settings to be used to operate the final scanning module during a final scan and to perform the final scan using the final scanning module relative to the determined settings. (Sect. 0022 Lines 21-31, Fig. 8 Element 30-thus both lights scan the indicated regions which were indicated by the user after the preview scan and therefore both lights use the settings determined by the user).

Kuan does not disclose two separate photo-sensors which have lower and higher resolution used for preview images.

Segawa discloses two separate photo-sensors which have low and high resolution used for pre and final scanning images. (Col. 3 Line 39-50- **thus image sensor 43 and 15 are separate**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's single sensor to include Segawa's double sensors which is of different resolution used for pre and final scanning purposes so that the single burden of Kuan's sensor can be shared among the two sensors as taught by Segawa.

Claim 18, Kuan in view of Segawa (Fig. 2 Element 23 and 25) discloses wherein the dedicated preview-scanning module is fixed within the scanning unit so as not to be movable within the unit.

Claim 19, Kuan (Fig. 8 Element 23) in view of Segawa (Fig. 3 Clearly shows that the sensors do not move during scanning) discloses wherein the dedicated scanning module is displaceable to facilitate scanning.

Claim 20, Kuan (Sect. 0021 Lines 6-7 Fig. 8 Element 25 and 28) in view of Segawa further discloses a platen on which media may be placed, wherein the dedicated preview-scanning module is positioned directly opposite the platen such that the first image sensor directly faces the platen.

Claim 21, "wherein the dedicated preview scanning module is positioned at an angle relative to the platen such that the first image sensor does not directly face the platen" reads on Kuan's photosensor as disclosed in Fig. 8 Element 28.

Claim 22, "wherein the dedicated preview scanning module further comprises a wide angle lens" reads on Segawa's photo sensor because the lens in the sensor is able to capture the whole image of Element 43 in Fig. 3.

Claim 23, Kuan (Sect. 0022 Lines 21-31 Fig. 8 Element 30) in view of Segawa discloses wherein the image processor comprises at least one processing algorithm and a buffer.

Claim 24, Kuan (Fig. 8 Element 26) in view of Segawa discloses wherein a light source that is configured to facilitate delivery of reflected light to the first image sensor of the dedicated preview-scanning module.

Claim 25, Kuan (Fig. 8 Element 26) in view of Segawa further discloses a reflector that is configured to facilitate delivery of reflected light to the first image sensor of the dedicated preview-scanning module.

Claim 27, Kuan discloses an imaging device (Fig. 7 Element 50), comprising:
a scanning unit (Fig. 8 Element 23) including a dedicated preview scanning module comprising a first image light having a first resolution, (Section 0037, Fig. 8 Element 26-thus the image is first scanned at a different resolution),

a final scanning module comprising a second image light having a second resolution that is higher than the first resolution (Section 0037, Lines 8-17, Fig. 8 Element 24 and 26),

and an image processor (**Controller 30**) that is configured to perform a preview scan during the preview scanning module (**Section 0036, Lines 11-15-thus the controller causes only the second light to scan the first or during preview**) pre-process image data collected by the dedicated preview-scanning module to determine settings to be use to operate the final scanning module (**the controller causes both lights to scan the indicated region and therefore pre-process the image data**) and

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to perform the final scan using the final scanning module relative to the determined settings (sect. 0036 Lines 12-15 Fig. 8 Element 30) and

a printing module that is configured to generate hard copy documents from received image data. (Kuan teaches a copier and copiers inherently have print modules).

Kuan does not disclose two separate photo-sensors which have lower and higher resolution used for preview images.

Segawa discloses two separate photo-sensors which have low and high resolution used for pre and final scanning purposes of images. (Col. 3 Line 39-50- **thus image sensor 43 and 15 are separate**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's single sensor to include Segawa's double sensors which is of different resolution so that the single burden of Kuan's sensor can be shared among the two sensors as taught by Segawa.

Claim 28, Kuan (Section 0027) in view of Segawa (Col. 3 Lines 40-50) discloses wherein the dedicated preview-scanning module comprises a low-resolution image Sensor.

Claim 30, Kuan (Fig. 5 Element 26) in view of Segawa (Fig. 3 Clearly shows that El. 43 does not move and therefore it is fixed) further discloses wherein the dedicated preview image sensor is fixed within a scanning unit of an imaging device.

Claim 31, Kuan in view of Segawa (Col. 3 Lines 45-50) discloses wherein the final scanning module comprises a high-resolution image module. (Kuan: Fig. 8 Element 26 and 24-since both light scans at a higher resolution).

Claim 32, Kuan (Sect. 0037 Lines 12-15) in view of Segawa (Col. 3 Lines 45-50) discloses resolution image sensor has a resolution of approximately 600-1200 points per inch (ppi).

Claim 33, Kuan(Fig. 8 Element 25-thus the document as shown is placed on the platen) in view of Segawa discloses a platen on which media may be placed, wherein the dedicated preview scanning module is positioned directly opposite the platen such an image sensor of the dedicated preview scanning module directly faces the platen.

Claim 34, "wherein the dedicated preview scanning module is positioned at an angle relative to the platen such that an image sensor of the dedicated preview scanning module does not directly face the platen" reads on Kuan's Fig. 8 El. 28 by being able to capture the entire platen.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 2, 26 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuan (2004/0233482) in view of Segawa (5818612) and in further view of Yeung (6377703).

Claim 2, Kuan (Fig. 8 Element 26) in view of Segawa discloses wherein preview scanning a platen comprises scanning the platen using the dedicated preview image sensor having a lower resolution.

Kuan in view of Segawa does not disclose that the image sensor has a resolution of approximately 30-150 pixels per inch (ppi).

Yeung discloses that the image sensor has a resolution of approximately 30-150 pixel per inch (Col.1 Lines 23-30). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's in view of Segawa's technology to include image sensor having a resolution of approximately 30-150 ppi so that user's will know the exact resolution of their image.

Claim 26, Kuan (Sect. 0022 Lines 1-4 Fig 4 Elements A and B) in view of Segawa discloses wherein first image sensor has a lower and the second image sensor has a higher resolution.

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Kuan in view of Segawa does not disclose where the first and the second image sensors has a resolution of approximately 30-150 and 600-1200ppi.

Yeung discloses where the first and the second image sensors has a resolution of 30-150 and 600-1200ppi respectively (Col. 1 lines 23-30). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's in view of Segawa's technology to include image sensor having a resolution of approximately 30-150 ppi so that user's will know the exact resolution of their image.

Claim 29, Kuan (Sect. 0022 Lines 1-4 Fig 8 Elements 26 and 24) in view of Segawa discloses wherein the means for preview scanning comprise a dedicated preview image sensor .

Kuan in view of Segawa does not disclose that the low resolution image sensor have a resolution of approximately 30-150 points per inch (ppi).

Yeung discloses the low resolution image sensor have a resolution of approximately 30-150 points per inch (ppi) (Col. 1 Lines 23-30). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's in view of Segawa's technology to include image sensor having a resolution of approximately 30-150 ppi so that user's will know the exact resolution of their image.

Response to Applicant's argument.

Objections to Drawings:

The Examiner requires applicant to change the numerical label; i.e. Element. 226 of Fig. 2 should be relabeled as "image sensor" This should apply to all numerical elements of all drawings.

New grounds of Rejection:

Claims 8-16 were cancelled by applicant after first non-final office action.

Claim 27, (a) Applicant argues that Kuan do not teach an imaging device comprising a "dedicated preview scanning module comprising a first image sensor having a first resolution",

(b) a "final scanning module comprising a second image sensor having a second resolution that is higher than the first resolution",

and **(c)** an image processor that is configured "to perform a preview scan using the dedicated preview scanning module, to pre-process image data collected by the dedicated preview scanning module during the preview scan, to determine settings to be used to operate the final scanning module, and to perform the final scan using the final scanning module relative to the determined settings.

Examiner respectfully disagrees:

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In reply: Kuan discloses an imaging device (**scanning device 20**) comprising a "dedicated preview scanning module (**First light source**) comprising a first image sensor having a first resolution (**Photo sensor 28**).

a "final scanning module (**both first and second light**) comprising a second image sensor having a second resolution that is higher than the first resolution" (**photo sensor 28 –thus both light gives the document a higher resolution than the first light.**).

(c) an image processor (**Controller 30**) that is configured "to perform a preview scan using the dedicated preview scanning module, (**Section 0027-the controller causes the scan to perform this function**) to pre-process image data collected by the dedicated preview scanning module during the preview scan, (**Section 0035-thus the controller causes the image to be displayed on the screen after the first scan for the user to determine region to be finally scanned**) to determine settings to be used to operate the final scanning module, (**Section 0035, Lines 16-22-thus the user input the region to be finally scanned through the input interface 46 which is implemented through the controller 30**) and to perform the final scan using the final scanning module relative to the determined settings (**Section 0035, Lines 21-28-thus indicated region is finally scanned by the scanner**).

Kuan discloses two lights (first and second light, first light scans at a lower resolution while both lights finally scans at a higher resolution) and one photo sensor.

Even though he teaches the technology of pre and final scan, he does it with just one image sensor.

Kuna does not disclose a first and a second sensor with different (lower and higher) resolution.

Segawa discloses the same technology of pre and final scanning with a two separate image sensors (**image sensor 43 and 15**), (**Col. 3 lines 39-50**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's single sensor to include Segawa's double sensor which is of different resolution so that the single burden of Kuan's sensor can be shared among the two sensors as taught by Segawa Col. 3 Lines 39-50.

Moreover, applicant argues in view of independent Claim 1, that neither the cited reference suggests a method for scanning media comprising "preview scanning a platen using a dedicated preview image sensor", "pre-processing image data obtained through the preview scanning", and then "final scanning the media at a relatively high resolution using a high-resolution image sensor that is separate from the dedicated preview image sensor".

Examiner respectfully disagree for the following reasons:

Regarding the Kuan reference, Kuan discloses both preview scanning and final scanning, although those scanning operations are performed using different light sources, not different light sensors. Segawa teaches both pre and final scan by first using a image sensor (image sensor 43) which scans at a lower resolution and a second sensor (image sensor 15) which scans at a higher resolution.

Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's technology to include Segawa's two separate image sensors so that the burden can be shared among two sensors.

In view of Claim 17, applicant argues that the cited references do not teach or suggest an image processor that is "configured to perform a preview scan using the dedicated preview scanning module, to pre-process image data collected by the dedicated preview scanning module during the preview scan, to determine settings to be used to operate the final scanning module during a final scan, and to perform the final scan using the final scanning module relative to the determined settings" for reasons stated above in relation to claim 1.

Examiner respectfully disagrees:

In reply: Kuan teaches a controller that controls all the applications of the scanning device and applicant admitted in his prior response that Kuan discloses pre and final scanning therefore controller 30 performs the preview scan using the dedicated preview scanning module (Fig. 3 El. 24 shows clearly the first light used for pre scanning).

The pre-scanned image is then displayed on the screen for the user to indicate regions that needs to be finally scanned and therefore the collected data is pre-processed after which the final scan is performed according to the modifications provided by the user -see Section 0035 by Kuan.

In regards to Claim 27, Applicant argues that the cited references do not teach or suggest an imaging device comprising "a dedicated preview scanning module comprising a first image sensor having a first resolution, a final scanning module comprising a second image sensor having a second resolution that is higher than the first resolution, and an image processor that is configured to perform a preview scan using the dedicated preview scanning module, to pre-process image data collected by the dedicated preview scanning module during the preview scan, to determine settings to be used to operate the final scanning module, and to perform the final scan using the final scanning module relative to the determined settings" for reasons described above in relation to claim 1.

Examiner respectfully disagree:

In reply:

Kuan discloses an imaging device (**scanning device 20**) comprising a "dedicated preview scanning module (**First light source-since it is the only light used during pre-scanning**) comprising a first image sensor having a first resolution (**Photo sensor 28**).

a "final scanning module (**both first and second light**) comprising a second image sensor having a second resolution that is higher than the first resolution" (**photo sensor 28 –thus both light gives the document a higher resolution than the first light.**).

(c) an image processor (**Controller 30**) that is configured "to perform a preview scan using the dedicated preview scanning module, (**Section 0027-the controller causes the scan to perform this function**) to pre-process image data collected by the dedicated preview scanning module during the preview scan, (**Section 0035-thus the controller causes the image to be displayed on the screen after the first scan for the user to determine region to be finally scanned**) to determine settings to be used to operate the final scanning module, (**Section 0035, Lines 16-22-thus the user input the region to be finally scanned through the input interface 46 which is implemented through the controller 30**) and to perform the final scan using the final scanning module relative to the determined settings (**Section 0035, Lines 21-28-thus indicated region is finally scanned by the scanner**).

Kuan discloses two lights (first and second light, first light scans at a lower resolution while both lights finally scans at a higher resolution) and one photo sensor.

Even though he teaches the technology of pre and final scan, he does it with just one image sensor.

Kuna does not disclose a first and a second sensor with different (lower and higher) resolution.

Segawa discloses the same technology of pre and final scanning with a two separate image sensors (**image sensor 43 and 15**), (**Col. 3 lines 39-50**). Therefore it will be obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kuan's single sensor to include Segawa's double sensor which is of different

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resolution so that the single burden of Kuan's sensor can be shared among the two sensors as taught by Segawa Col. 3 Lines 39-50.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **AKWASI M. SARPONG** whose telephone number is (571)270-3438. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm est.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, King Poon can be reached on 571-272-7440. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AMS
02/06/2008.



KING Y. POON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER